THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY
Penniman, Reed & Co.,
No. 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
PER YEAR BY MAIL.....$8,00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

In the account of the doings of the Congressional Conference in the Twenty-third District, the name of Benjamin F. King, Esq., one of the conferees for Armstrong county, was omitted. The omission was not made by the Secretary, but by the type-setters.

If any man rests under the impression that the Philadelphia Convention, which meets to-day, is in any proper sense an independent deliberate assembly, he may as well dismiss that conception at once. The great majority of the members have been packed, with a view to a particular result, which will be brought about with absolute certainty. The Southern delegations are under the control of the President. He stands between them and their States and Congress and the loyal masses of the country. Whatever he enjoins they must and will stand by; and he is not disposed to be hard on them. Doubtless the whole programme has been settled at Washington. Randall, Doolittle, Browning and Cowan are the real file-leaders. Whichever way they point the bulk of the members will infallibly follow. A few men, sure of the positions they occupy, and untrammeled by special liabilities, may venture independent propositions, and exercise freedom of debate; but a clear majority will be under perfect discipline and effectually subordinated to control. Whatever the President and Cabinet have concocted, in the way of principles and measures, will be approved, and with an appearance of heartiness and cordiality.

Since the abolition of slavery a strong disposition has been evinced in the Southern States to encourage the introduction of manufactures. Quite a number of new cotton mills have actually started. The Selma (Ala.) *Times*, in noticing the arrival at New Orleans of a Philadelphia ship, having for part of its cargo five thousand kegs of nails, says:

"In old times when the Southern idea of political economy was to raise cotton with which to buy niggers, and to buy niggers with which to raise cotton, this was, perhaps, well enough; for if wealth here was land and slaves, he who owned most was greatest, the standard of greatness being wealth; and neither land nor slaves could be used in manufactures.

"There is now no property in slaves, and money invested in large plantations is troublesome and unremunerative; and we must become a trading and manufacturing people or accept the position of 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for those who are wiser than we.

"That manufacturing is profitable, we have abundant evidence in the prosperity and rapid growth of Northern manufacturing towns; and the dividends declared by manufacturing companies North and South during the last few years, show that now more than ever before investments in this branch of industry yield the most satisfactory returns."

If the Southern people will act fully up to the spirit of these suggestions, they will find ample compensations for the loss of the slaves, and the Union will be bound together with new bonds growing out of identity of interests that never shall be broken.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press* publishes a private letter from a gentleman of high character, living in Texas, to a friend in that city. Take a specimen of it:

"This is a fine State, but the most disloyal to the Government of any in the Union. It is almost impossible for a Northern man to live here. It is the religion of the people to kill loyal men and negroes; it is an every day occurrence for loyal men to get shot down in their fields while at work; as for negroes, they are shot down promiscuously wherever they are found. I have to carry two navies bolted to me all the time. I have, besides, two shot guns. I have to keep them loaded in the house all the time. You may imagine my house looks like a small arsenal. When I lie down at night I don't know that I will get up alive in the morning. There is the worst state of affairs here I have ever seen in any place in my life. There are no troops, nor have there been any here in this part of Texas, so that secession is worse here now than it was during the war. The State is overrun with bushwhackers and refugees, cut-throats and murderers from all of the Southern States. This is a safe asylum for them. They have everything their own way and do just as they please, as there are no laws enforced here, no matter what crimes are committed."

Miles O'Reilly—one of the most versatile of living Irishmen—and that is very high praise—thus describes the "little villain of the *Times*," as a literary man.

"Raymond's articles are like nothing but the nasty toy which children play with, and call 'Pharaoh's serpents.' From the smallest foundation of fact and the cheapest glitter of tinsel, they evolve an apparently endless and certainly most convolute formation of frothily evanescent coils—the wonder being that so small an idea can be clothed in so many words; and the substantiality of the argument being just about equal in durability and tension to that of the whitey-brown material vomited forth from one of Pharaoh's little pewter pyramids."

This is not complimentary, but we are afraid it is true.

Mr. Hiester Clymer is not a grandson of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is the son of Edward Clymer, and grandson of Daniel Clymer, who lived in Morgantown, Berks county, near the borough of Lancaster. Daniel was no relation to George. The latter lived in Philadelphia, near Christ's Church.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"If there is any law, *written or unwritten*, which can reach this old scoundrel, Brownlow, *it should be appealed to at once. Patience has ceased to be a virtue.*"

Assassination is fast becoming an openly recognized instrumentality on the part of the President's backers.

—A gentleman who has just visited Portland, Me., says the people are covering the devastated region with temporary frame buildings one story in height, that present a curious appearance in localities that were formerly occupied by large and handsome structures. Some of the citizens, he was told, went to New York to buy building materials soon after the fire, and found that everything available of that nature had been bought up by persons in New York with a view to speculation. They had also engaged all that could be prepared within a certain time. The Portland men were obliged to purchase of these speculators at advanced rates, or not at all.

—In point of the numbers engaged and the rapidity of movements, and also of results, the late battle of Sadowa was one of the greatest—if not *the* greatest—ever fought in Europe. Five hundred thousand men were brought into direct collision with each other, and fought ten hours, whilst the casualities were at least 35,000. This was quick work; but in the proportion of losses bears but slight comparison to many of the battles fought during our late rebellion. At Sadowa the losses were in the proportion of one to twenty—whilst in several of our battles they were as one to five, and nearly always reached as high as one to ten.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Summer Goods at Cost.**
Opera House Shoe Store.

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**Summer Goods at Cost.**
Opera House Shoe Store.

**Don't Wait**

Until you get the Cholera, but be prepared for it by having a small bottle of Fleming's Cholera Remedy at hand to nip it in the bud on the first symptoms. It never fails to cure when taken in time.

Sold only at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

**Great Rush For Bargains.**

At Wm. Flemings', No. 139 Wood street, for all the latest styles of Gents fine light felt Hats, Men, Boys and Children's Straw Goods, Men and Boys Fur Hats, Mens Silk and Cassimere Hats, Ladies and Misses Hats trimmed and untrimmed, at a reduction in order to close out our stock. Those who want anything in the above line will do well to call without delay, at Wm. Fleming's No. 139 Wood street.

**From a Lady.**

West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.,
July 6, 1861.

Dr. Hostetter—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your Bitters have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two first rate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking over I saw at a glance that your Bitters was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your Bitters. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite, and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the Stomach, I never saw in my life as there was in her. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
Mrs. Amanda McPherson.

**Hostetter's Bitters**

are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

## THE CHOLERA.

New York, August 13.—There were three hundred and seventy-eight deaths in Brooklyn last week, of which one hundred and thirteen were from cholera.

New York, August 13.—Only four cases of cholera in the city were reported to-day and no deaths. In Brooklyn, seven cases and four deaths are reported.

**Cholera at Hilton Head and Tybee.**

New York, August 13.—The Savannah *Herald*, of Friday, reports twelve deaths from cholera on the Easton Place, Hilton Head Island, including two white men. The disease has entirely abated at Tybee.

**Cholera in Wisconsin.**

La Crosse, Wis., August 13.—Three fatal cases of cholera on the steamer Canada, of the northern packet line, from St. Louis.

**Cholera at Chicago.**

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The papers report about twenty cases of cholera in the city, four fatal, since Friday up to this morning.

St. Louis, August 13.—Fifty-nine cases of cholera are reported by the board of health for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, twenty-six of which were fatal.

The steamer Continental with a detachment of colored troops, arrived from the south at noon and anchored in mid-stream. The captain reports fifty-one deaths by cholera since leaving Cairo, and twenty-six cases now on board.

The steamer Henry Ames, also from the South, had seven cases and two deaths.

The board of health are taking active measures to meet the spread of the disease. District physicians have been appointed for gratuitous attention to the poor, and depots established where medicine can be had free.

## FROM NEW YORK.

**Elevated Railways Voted—Coal Train Collision—Irish Republican Brotherhood—Arrest for Embezzlement.**

New York, Aug. 13.—Mayor Hoffman has vetoed the ordinance for constructing elevated railways in some of the streets of this city.

There was a collision between two coal trains on the New Jersey Central Railroad this morning. The cars were badly smashed but no loss of life or injury to person is reported.

A number of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in this city, have issued an appeal to citizens for employment.

George McKeehan has been arrested in Washington for embezzlement of $2,500 from his late employers Van Ward & McCoy, importers, Beekman street, this city, and brought here for trial. Half of the money was recovered.

**Resignation of General Rosecrans—Dan. Sickle to be his Successor—The Reported Trouble at Helena, Arkansas.**

New York, August 13.—The morning papers have the following additional Washington specials: General Rosecrans, Brigadier General in the regular army, having tendered his resignation, General Sickles it is understood will be appointed to the vacancy.

As yet no official information concerning the reported attack upon the town of Helena, Arkansas, by negro troops, has been reported at the War Department. Some one in Chicago, sends to the Treasury $14,000, as belonging to the United States.

**An Oregon Iron Company—California Mining Shares.**

San Francisco, August 9.—An iron company has been incorporated in Oregon with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

There are eighty ships here with wheat for England.

Mining shares are irregular; Opier, 26.22; Savage, 11,00; Belcher, 149; Yellow Jacket, 700; Legal Tenders, 71@71½.

**From Norfolk, Va.—Gosport Navy Yard Commander—Property of H. A. Wise.**

Fortress Monroe, August 13.—Commodore R. B. Hitchcock, for some time commander of the Gosport Navy Yard, has been relieved by Real Admiral Stephen C. Rowan.

It is rumored in Norfolk that the property of Henry A. Wise has been restored to him

**Newspaper Order Revoked.**

Washington, August 13.—The recent general order issued by General Grant, requiring Department Commanders to forward copies of such newspapers within their respective commands as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, with a view to their suppression, has been revoked.

**American Science Association.**

Buffalo, Aug. 13.—The American Association for the Advancement of science, begins their session here to-morrow. Members of the Association, who may arrive here during the week, are requested to report themselves at the Citizens Exchange, in the Young Men's Association, building for assignment to quarters.

**Philadelphia Convention Canard.**

Harrisburg, August 13.—The special dispatch in the New York *Herald* of Sunday, stating that Governor Curtin had secretly called for two thousand militia, is a canard. We are authorized to state that there is not a word of truth in it, and the idea never entered the mind of the Governor.

**The "Rebel" Vallandigham.**

New York, August 13.—A Philadelphia special says: Mr. Vallandigham has been enrolled as a member of the Convention, and there are indications of trouble being caused by his taking a seat.

Governor Pollock, Superintendent of the United States Mint, has been removed.

**Extensive Fire at Boston.**

Boston, August 13.—The extensive repair shops belonging to the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, at Lawrence, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Nothing but the round house was saved.

**Fernando Takes a Back Seat.**

Philadelphia, August 13.—In order to promote harmony in the proceedings of the Convention, Fernando Wood has decided not to appear as a delegate.

**Declines Being a Delegate.**

New York, August 13.—Judge Pierpoint, in a card, says he has declined being a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONVENTION.

### Copper-Johnson Confusion.

### THE WIGWAM NOT READY.

COPPER-JOHNSON-CLI...

### Speeches by Montgomery Blair and Gov. Orr of South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1866.

The utmost confusion prevails in the ranks of the Copper-Johnsons. What are called Conservative or Johnson delegates, from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, have resolved to exclude Vallandigham at all hazards, he refusing to go out. The Kentucky delegation, struck with his courage, stand by him. Fernando Wood, of New York, and Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, have withdrawn—Wood, for harmony. Dean says the Convention intends to adopt the retrospective iron-clad oath, offensive as that of Congress.

The whole Convention is manipulated in the interests of Seward and Johnson, and contemplates the formation of a party to elect one or the other President in 1868.

This purpose, already disclosed, has greatly alarmed the Democratic leaders, who see Vallandigham is the best apostle to fall.

Forney's *Press*, of to-morrow, will contain a leader asserting and proving two positions, first, no Southern State can be admitted into Congress under Johnson's plan, but will rather be delayed in consequence of divisions and treacheries already displayed in the Convention; and second, that the whole plan contemplates the destruction of the Democratic party, as essential to the formation of a new Copper-Johnson organization.

By Associate Press.

Philadelphia, August 13.—The rain which has been falling nearly all day has interfered materially with the completion of the wigwam, and it will not be ready to-morrow.

It is understood that a temporary organization will be had at the National Guard's Hall, Sixth and Race streets, about noon.

At a consultation of the Chairmen of State delegations to-day with the Executive Committee, it was agreed that the organization of the Convention should comprise two gentlemen from each delegation as Vice Presidents, and the same number of each on the Committees on Resolutions, Credentials, &c. Among the chairmen selected by various delegations are J. Thurlow Nye, New York; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; T. S. Pomeroy, of Maryland; J. L. Orr, of South Carolina; Governor Parsons, of Alabama; P. A. Morse, of Louisiana; Barton Able, of Missouri; W. S. Rosebeck, of Ohio; O. H. Browning, of Illinois; C. G. Loomis, of Michigan; Governor Porter and Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

Vallandigham declines positively to withdraw from the Convention.

Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, has written a letter declining to serve as a delegate.

Among the arrivals to-night was Dean Richmond.

It is generally believed that the business of the Convention will be confined to an enunciation of principles without reference to any political party now existing.

It is supposed that Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will be temporary chairman of the Convention. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and General Dix are spoken of in connection with the permanent Presidency.

An address was delivered this evening in aid of the widows and children of Irish prisoners at the Music Fund Hall. Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, presided.

Philadelphia, August 13.—A large meeting of Clymer and Johnson men was held at the National Guards Hall to-night. Speeches were made by Montgomery Blair and Governor Orr, of South Carolina. Governor Orr said he was very glad to be present with the Democrats of Pennsylvania at the opening of the fall campaign. It had been ten long years since he had had the pleasure of addressing a Pennsylvania audience in Independence square, and since that time the North and the South had been united by a wide gulf, but that gulf was now closed and he for one wished to thoroughly obliterate all traces of it. He said that he would not now refer to the past, but to the future. That he did not therefore intended to call up one or two incidents connected with it, of which he wished to speak. He and his audience had been brought up to absolutely different political schools. He had been taught that the States were supreme; they, that the general Government was supreme. They had also examined its supposed privileges; the North had denied them. The South claimed the right of secession. The North denied the existence of any such right. The South seceded, and with the North appealed to arms, and finally both sections threw down the gauntlet to settle their dispute on the field of battle. The struggle long, and desperate, and bloody, but it ended in the defeat of the South, who had appealed to arms as the last and highest earthly tribunal. The decision had been against them—a decision, he would say, far more complete and final than any which could come from the highest judicial tribunal. The question of the right of secession had been settled completely and forever, and the results of the war had decided that the general Government was supreme. This decision the southern people, said he among them, acquiesced in all sincerity, and he came here on this, the first opportunity, to say it to a northern audience, to declare that the south renounced the right of secession and accepted in good faith its allegiance to the general government. They claimed to be once more citizens under that government, and, as such, sincerely wished for the welfare of the common country, the Union of all the States, its reputation abroad, and its prosperity at home. As the people of the North, this is our country, said Mr. Orr, as well as yours. We are again fellow-citizens, again brothers; and I, a participant in the rebellion, come here to-night to say that I renounce it the right of secession, the right of an appeal to arms, and acknowledge the supremacy over me of the government of this Union, and the South now too, that it was once more a part of our common country, and an interest in the national debt. That debt was created by the war, but it was created by this country as well as by the country of those whom he addressed. He, as a citizen of the Union, had an interest in its payment, equal to that of other citizens, and he could say on behalf of the Southern people, that on their part there was no intention to repudiate. They recognized it in all its force, and nothing was farther from their intention than to repudiate the debt of the common country. One other point to which he would refer was, that the South had been impoverished by the war.

**Cholera Among Colored Troops—Reported Riot at Helena Pronounced False.**

Cairo, August 12.—The steamer Continental, which passed here last night with a detachment of the 56th (colored) Infantry, had sixty cases of cholera, fifteen deaths, a few Cuba sugar, and six deaths had occurred. Only those who ate sugar were sick. The steamers Henry Ames and Platte Valley also had sickness on board.

The report from Memphis of riotous proceedings of the 56th (colored) Infantry at Helena is pronounced false by officers of the regiment.

**Cholera at Memphis—Gen. Rousseau to Have a Clear Field.**

Memphis, Aug. 13.—During the past forty-eight hours there have been five deaths from cholera. The Physicians had a meeting to-night and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and ask the establishment of a quarantine on the river, and that the necessary steps be taken to meet the scourge.

Louisville, Aug. 13.—It is agreed to give the track to Gen. Rousseau without opposition. Candidates announced in the city papers have declined the canvass, and he will be supported unanimously.

**Mexico—Maximilian and His Dependents to Leave at an Early Day.**

New York, Aug. 13.—City of Mexico advices of the 29th ultimo, say there is little doubt that the Emperor Maximilian and his dependents will leave this continent at an early day. The only hope of success is in the entreaties of the Empress in Europe.

**Fire in Charleston, Mass.**

Boston, Aug. 13.—One of the buildings connected with the Charlestown State prison, used as a cabinet maker's shop and containing a valuable stock of upholstery, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $40,000.

**Queen Emma on Her Travels.**

New York, August 13.—Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, left this city this morning in a special car for Washington. She was accompanied by Mr. Chilton, of the State Department, and her lady attendant.

# FROM EUROPE.

## BY THE CABLE.

### THE ARMISTICE RENEWED.

### EXTENSION OF FRANCE'S FRONTIER OPPOSED.

### United States Squadron Visited by the Czar of Russia.

### MONEY AND COTTON MARKETS.

London, August 13.—Noon.—The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks.

The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France for an extention of frontier.

The Czar of Russia has visited the United States squadron at Cronstadt.

Commercial intelligence.

Liverpool, August 13.—Noon.—The Cotton market is steady to-day. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

London, August 13.—Noon.—Consols, 87¾; United States Five-Twenties, 68⅛.

London, August 13, P. M.—There is no important political news this evening.

Liverpool, August 13, P. M.—Cotton market closed firm; sales to-day, 12,000 bales middling uplands at 13½d.

London, August 13, P. M.—Consols, 87⅜; United States Five-Twenties, 68⅛; Illinois Central, 78⅝; Erie Railroad, 43½.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Indian Troubles—Pay and Bounty to Disloyal Males—Arrival of Queen Emma—The Tax on Cigars.**

Washington, August 13.—Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent in the country of the Kiowas and Camanches, has just arrived here, and states that the Cheyennes from the north and those from the south, together with the Arapahoes and Ayallala and Brule Bands of the Sioux, are meeting in the smoky hill country, to hold their great meeting lodge. The Cheyennes say that the whites shall not make roads through the smoky hill country, as it is their hunting ground. It is thought that much depends upon the result of the councils held at the medicine lodge, as to the attitude of these tribes towards the Government. If hostile influences should prevail, trouble may be anticipated from the Indians. The Kiowas and Camanches are quiet and peaceable, and are in a prosperous condition.

The Second Comptroller of the Currency has decided that pay and bounty cannot be paid to disloyal heirs, nor can such heirs be passed over and payment made to the next person in the order of succession prescribed by the act of July 11th, 1862. In the case which called forth the above decision, he says that the case is not similar to that of a non-resident of the United States, as much as the act referred to provides for the payment to the next heir resident in the order prescribed, and that no such provision is made in any law for passing over a disloyal heir, and that in such cases the money reverts to the United States, in compliance with the recent order of the War Department rearranging commands of the different Military Departments.

General Canby has assumed command of the Department of Washington, vice Brevet Major General Augur. Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived here this evening.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has written the following letter relating to the tax on cigars.

Sir.—In answer to your letter of the 13th I have to say that by bonding your cigars, you can have them appriseu at the wholesale market value, and on withdrawing them for consumption, you can sell them as you please, at wholesale or retail, as you may find customers, but if no tax is paid upon cigars until they are sold, the actual price received whether at wholesale or retail, must be retail, and the assessed upon such price, the tax upon cigars sold at thirty dollars per thousand is ten dollars, but if the same quality of cigars are retailed at forty dollars per thousand, the tax will be fourteen dollars.

**Queen Emma at Washington—Attorney General Stanbery Accepts Alex.**

Washington, Aug. 13.—Upon the arrival of Queen Emma this evening, she, with her attendants, and escort, proceeded to the hotel where apartments had been provided for them. The Queen was cordially welcomed by Attorney General Stanbery, acting Secretary of State, in behalf of the President.

The Queen replied, thanking the President for the honor and kindness he had manifested and the Secretary for the courteous terms in which he had expressed the good will of the sovereign and people of the United States. She designated to-morrow evening for paying a visit to the President. The ceremony was entirely private. at 9:30 p. m. Her Majesty was serenaded by the band of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

**Cholera at New Orleans.**

New Orleans, August 13.—The mortality is increasing at the rate of ten per cent. The cholera deaths for the forty-eight hours ending at six o'clock a. m., are fifty.

There are no indications of martial law being withdrawn.

**Fenian Excitement in Canada.**

New York, August 13.—Special Montreal telegrams state great excitement in Quebec, from the reported invasion of Fenians, between Montreal and Quebec. There is not the least likelihood of truth in it.

### Epigrams.

MATRIMONIAL JARS.

*Wife*—"You're a false, cruel wretch, not a year after marriage.
To try and degrade me, and put down the *carriage*."
*Husband*—"Alady, my dear," was the answering "Is known by her *carriage*, but not by her conduct."

Loud brayed an ass. Quoth Kate, "My dear,
(To spouse, with scandal carriage)
One of your relatives I hear."
"Yes, love," said he, "by marriage."

FROM THE GERMAN OF LESSING.

I asked my fair, one happy day,
What should I call her in my joy?
By what sweet name from Rose to Greece—
Sophronia, Cloris, Chloris,
Lais, Delia, Doris,
Dorimene or Lucrece?
Ah," replied the gentle fair,
"Believed, what are names but air?
Take that whatever suits the line,
Cloris, Sophronia, Rose,
Laura, Lesbia, Delia, Doris—
But don't forget to call me—thine."

TO A LADY, WITH A PAIR OF GLOVES.

Fairest, to thee I send these gloves;
If you love me leave out the G,
And make a pair of loves.

"I am unable," yonder beggar cries,
"To stand or sit." If he says true, he lies.

THIS FORTUNATE DEFECT.

How like this picture; you'd think that it breathes.
What life! what expression! what spirit!
It only lacks tongue." "Alas!" said the sponse,
"That want is its principal merit."

THE MISER'S FEAST.

His chimney smokes! it is some omen dire!
His neighbors are alarmed, and cry out "*Fire*!"

ON A YOUNG LADY WITH GRAY HAIRS.

Marked by extremes, Susannah's beauty bears
Life's opposites—youth's blossom and gray hairs;
Were sights of youth combined, as seen
Wisdom's ripe fruit and roses of nineteen.

**Low Necked Dresses and Tilting Hoops.**

Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, for August, truthfully says:

The press of England and America are each waging war against a prevailing fashion—one against low-necked dresses, the other against "tilting hoops."

Low-neck dresses have been worn in England from time immemorial as "full-dress," and were formerly much more indecent than they are now, the portraits and fashion-plates show. The moral sense of the country revolted, however, and for sometime evening dresses have either been made only moderately *decollete*, or some pretty trifle of lace added, which rather lightened than injured the becoming effect.

Lately French fashions, such as Pompadour bodies, short waists and little bodices, forming mere strips of silk below the bust, have invaded England to such a degree as to rouse a storm of very proper and virtuous indignation, and the result seems likely to be the extinction of low-necked waists altogether.

In this country low-necked dresses have never found so much favor as in France or England. Whether it is on account of superior modesty or inferior physical development the wise must determine. Certain it is, that with low dresses American women almost invariably affect ruffled lace in the shape of capes or chemisettes, and in this way get the credit for a roundness of form they rarely possess.

But what they gain on the score of modesty in high necked dresses they lose in the wearing of "tilting" hoops. Those latter abominations have roused a spirit of opposition here as fierce as that displayed in England against the low-necked dresses, and we think with quite equal cause. They are, indeed, so positively outrageous, so monstrous, that it is surprising men will allow their wives and daughters to wear them. The quicker hoop skirts go out of fashion the better, unless some style is adopted which is sufficiently quiet and modest for respectable women to wear.

It is a matter of quite sufficient moment to merit the attenti n of intelligent women whether it is best to give in a thoughtless adherence to whims of fashion that are shameless as well as inconvenient.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on Third Page.

**Firemen's Presentation—Banquet—Speeches, &c.**

Some fifteen years since the Good Intent Hose Company of Philadelphia extended an invitation to the Duquesne, of this city, to pay them a friendly visit. They accepted the invitation, and since that time several similar visits have been exchanged, and in the long interval of years nothing has occurred to mar the good feeling entertained for each other. On Saturday a Committee from the Philadelphia Company arrived in this city, whose mission it was to present to the Duquesne a handsome illuminated card of thanks for favors received. The card was the very acme of chirographical beauty, and was surrounded by a heavy walnut frame, both artistic and unique in construction.

The presentation took place about nine o'clock last evening at the Duquesne Engine House. Major Delany, of the Good Intent, handed over the gift in a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by Mr. Ogden, of the Duquesne, in the following words:

Gentlemen of the Good Intent—It devolves on me the pleasing duty, in behalf of the Duquesne Engine Company, No. 3, to receive the very beautiful and artistic token of your regards expressive of the kind feelings which have characterized our intercourse in the past. I can assure you, gentlemen, that the gift will be highly appreciated by the company which, I have the honor to represent, and will tend still further to strengthen and develope those fraternal sentimenta that should always exist between brother firemen. Allow me to assure you, gentlemen, that whether you visit our city as individuals or as firemen, you will always find a cordial welcome at the hands of the Duquesne Fire Company. We wish you, on your return, to convey to your fellow members the kindly greetings of the Duquesne, and trust that our intercourse may be as pleasant in the future as it has been agreeable in the past.

This speech was greeted by round after round of applause, after which the company adjourned to the Fountain Ice Cream Saloon, on Fourth street, where a banquet was served. Any endeavor on our part to convey to our readers even a faint idea of the excellence that appeared in every part of the well-spread board would be worse than futile. Here stood pyramids of luscious fruits, with savory ducks and chickens on either side, while high above all could be seen the national bird, with outspread wings, fast melting into cream, although the host had went to the pains of having them frozen into miniature icebergs. At the invitation of Mayor McCarthy, who had been elected to preside, the assemblage, numbering some two hundred, took seats at the banquet table, and for a time naught save the clashing of knives and rattling of dishes could be heard.

When all had partaken, the cloth was removed and the juicy fruit of the vintage was placed on the tables. Appropriate toasts were given and drank with applause, after which, in response to frequent calls, Alexander McElwaine came forward and delivered a very eloquent address, which we are sorry we have not space to give even an abstract of.

Major Delaney followed in a few pertinent remarks, after which he took a seat at the piano and treated the audience to a popular Irish air, which, all things considered was very fine.

At a late hour the entertainment ended, and all departed highly delighted with the *eclat* which had attended the affair throughout.

The journals are indebted particularly to Messrs John Hamill and McElroy for the assiduous attention those gentlemen bestowed upon all.

**Meeting of the Firemen's Association.**

A regular meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening, in their hall, in the City Building. Present—Messrs. Kincaid, McBride, Rees, Wallaker, Burk, Cappies, Irwin, Ford, Neeper, Wallace, Carson, Alward, Montgomery and President McCarthy.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and on motion approved.

A bill of the messenger, Mr. McGaffin, amounting to $6.5, was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Ford read the report of the Chief Engineer for the last quarter. He states the number of fires for that period were forty-three. The following suggestions were offered with the report, viz: That each steamer be provided with a rope, to be stretched across the streets in the vicinity of all fires, while the wires are burning, and that no person, unless connected with the fire department, be allowed to go within the bounds enclosed by said ropes.

Mr. Ford offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be requested to publish, through the press, a list of all the property destroyed by fire, and that it is the wish of this Department that citizens be requested not to contribute any donations to any Fire Company, for, as has been already ordered during fires, but if any person wishes to donate anything to either of the companies embraced in the Department, that the said contributions be paid to the respective Treasurers of the various companies, or any one of them, and that the name and residences of the treasurers be published for the benefit of the public.

After an animated debate, in which several gentlemen expressed themselves strongly in favor of the resolution, it was put by the Chair and carried unanimously.

In response to an inquiry from the Chair, Mr. Rees, from the Eagle, stated that at a meeting of the company it was decided not to parade on the day designated in the constitution, on account of being unable to procure the necessary equipments.

Mr. Irwin, from the Niagara, expressed a hope that the conduct of the Eagle would receive the censure of the Association and that it should be fined for failing to turn out.

Mr. Montgomery, from the Allegheny, seconded the motion of Mr. Irwin, and amended it by fining the same fine on all companies disobeying the order. The motion was carried, and a parade was fixed for the 1st Saturday in September, as provided in the constitution.

On motion adjourned.

**An Able Defence—A Wife Mollified.**

Mrs. Jones, of the borough of Manchester, appeared before Alderman Donaldson, yesterday, and made an information against her husband, Samuel Jones, for drunkenness and failing to contribute to her support. The accused was arrested and brought face to face with his injured "fair one" in the presence of the expounder of the law. Sarah went on to relate her grievances, and, among other things, stated that Samuel had been drinking incessantly for several weeks, and that the entire support of the family devolved upon her. When she had concluded, Samuel broke the silence he had maintained throughout, by propounding the following interrogatory to his better half: "Do you not think I shall as well as me?" After a little hesitation Mrs. Jones answered in the affirmative, but added, "I never make a beast of myself." "Then I shall drink and drink," replied the husband, as he turned to the magistrate and gravely said: "Squire I love that woman, (pointing to Mrs. Jones,) better than my own life, and when she has had given to drink, and had determined to go to h—ll, I too embraced the cup in order that I might accompany her, for no matter where she goes I will follow her." After concluding this strange defense, Samuel took his seat, a shade of melancholy resting on his manly countenance, and refused to speak another word. He had gained his point, however, for Sarah, with tears in her eyes, withdrew the charge, paid the costs, and, taking the arm of her loving companion, they left the office better friends we dare say than they have been for many a day. The happy couple, "Well, verily," as the ancient Aminadab said, "what a world is this we live in."

**Whipped By Women.**

Two youthful feminines, named Florence and Mary Hendly, were assigned before Mayor McCarthy, yesterday, for committing an assault and battery on the person of Thomas Galvin. The prosecutor states that the parties, herein before named, knocked him down at his own door in Pike street, in the Fifth ward, and beat him over the head and back with their fists. The defendants state in defence that Thomas called them such names that would imply a doubt of their virtue, and in self defence they gave him the castigation complained of. The magistrate thought it best to hold the weaker vessels in $500 each, to answer the charge at court. It is more than probable that the girls will enter a cross suit for defamation of character against Galvin.

**Hit with a Whip**—George McCurry was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Gotlieb Glotz. Both parties are draymen, and are employed by two wholesale iron houses. In driving along Penn street each vehicle came in collision, and each charged the other with being the cause. McCurry becoming excited hit Glotz over the shoulders with a whip, and hence the charge. The accused entered bail for a hearing to-day.

**Mailed on the Railroad.**—On Thursday evening last, at Mt. Carbon, Mrs. William Schuster, aged sixty-four years, was occupied in picking a bucket of coal from the track of the Reading railroad, she was run over by the coal engine, Walsh, of the market train, and so terribly injured that she died shortly after at her residence in Mt. Carbon.

**It is due** to Michael Conlon, a puller, and employee at the Union Iron Mills, who resides in Chamberlain's addition, that he, the borough of Lawrenceville, and who is a very respectable citizen, to state that he is not the man of some name arrested by the Mayor's police for stealing barrels at the fire in Lawrenceville on Sunday night.

**Hit with a Dish-cloth.**—Mary Brown came to the office of Alderman Taylor yesterday and made oath against Susannah Rivers for assault and battery. The deponent alleges that Mrs. Rivers slapped her in the face with a dirty dish-cloth. The accused was arrested, but released on giving bail for a hearing to-day.

**Assault and Battery.**—John L. Dorai appeared before Alderman Lynch, yesterday, and made oath against Daniel Ferreore for assault and battery. The parties all reside in Pitt township. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

**The attention** of the public is called to the card of Dickson, Marshall & Co., in this day's Gazette, concerning the matter of the alleged attempt to bribe an officer of Allegheny City. Read and understand.

**Discharged.**—H. Vanderstaif charged S. Green with attempting to rape a daughter of Vanderstair's, aged seventeen, before Alderman Morrow yesterday. The accused was discharged and the prosecutor paid the costs.

**A Wife Charges Her Husband with an Attempt to Violate Her Person—Strange Case.**

A few days since we noticed the arrest of Benjamin Evans and Luella Burch, charged with adultery on oath of Luella's husband. Luella procured bail and Evans was committed to jail for a hearing on Saturday. But at the time designated for the hearing the prosecutor and his frail wife failed to appear. Not feeling justified in discharging Evans, Alderman Lynch, before whom the case was brought, remanded him to jail and went in pursuit of Burch and his helpmate. He met them walking up Fourth street arm in arm, and before they could discover his intention had them both in custody. On arriving at the magistrate's office the woman stated that she had never been married to Burch, and backed her statement by entering suit against him for assault and battery with an intent to commit a rape, alleging that on last Saturday, while passing along Penn street, in company with her reputed husband, he dragged her into West's carriage factory, and attempted to violate her person. This put a new phase on the whole question at issue, and, somewhat perplexed with the novelty of the suit, the Alderman committed Burch and his wife to jail to await trial, the former for attempting to commit a rape on the person of his alleged wife, and the latter for adultery with Benjamin Evans, under circumstances previously published.

**United States District Court.**

Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding.

Monday, August 13.—Martin Hawley and Robert Finnin were indicted for carrying on the business of retail dealers without a United States license. The defendants are contractors on the Western Pennsylvania railroad, and purchased by wholesale such provisions as were required by the workmen in their employ. These provisions were then sold to the men at retail. They thought that as the purchases were made exclusively for the benefit of their own employees it was not necessary to procure a license. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution.

The case of David C. Dipple, of Lycoming county, indicted for passing a counterfeit National Bank note, was taken up. Dipple was brought into Court several days since, but he assumed insanity, and it was found impossible to try him. By direction of the Court Dr. McCandless, physician of the county prison, watched the actions of the defendant closely while in jail, and gave it as his opinion that he was "playing possum." Dipple was accordingly arraigned, but continued to act crazy, and was only quieted by an intimation from the court that persistence in such conduct might add several years to his term of imprisonment in case of conviction.

**Claim Agents and the Equalized Bounty—Important Information.**

Inasmuch as soldiers entitled thereto are pressing their claims, and claim agents are soliciting patronage, we think it proper to make publication of the latest information concerning the equalized, or additional, bounty provided for by Congress.

In response to the request of Messrs. Arthers & Riddell, to send them "the proper instructions for preparing claims for equalization of bounty under the late law," the Secretary of War, on the 30th ult., addressed the following letter (a copy of the original or certain parties,) our bid was found to be the lowest, and one of our firm was not fled to this city to enter into a contract that had been awar

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED, & CO.

F. B. PENNIMAN, } Editors.
T. F. HOUSTON. }
JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.
NELSON P. REED. }

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.


## UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,**
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
**HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.**

SHERIFF:
**SAMUEL B. OLDLEY, City.**

CLERK OF COURT:
**JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.**

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
**ALEXANDER MILANDS, City.**

RECORDER:
**HENRY SHIVELY, City.**

REGISTER:
**JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.**

COMMISSIONER:
**GEORGE HAMILTON, City.**

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
**JOHN F. BRAVO, Mifflin Tp.**

ASSEMBLY:
**JOHN P. GLASS, City.**
**GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.**
**GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette Tp**
**SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.**
**WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.**
**R. A. COLVILLE, City.**

### EUROPEAN WAR.

The Emperor NAPOLEON understands the art of keeping up popular interest, and would certainly do a thriving business as the manager of some theatre or opera. In case he should lose his high office in Paris, it might not be amiss for him to turn his attention in that direction, as the stage is certainly the place where he can turn his impromptus, his complications, his surprises, to account. The telegraph drily informs us that LOUIS NAPOLEON asked of Prussia an extension of the frontier of France on the Rhine, but that no reply had as yet been given. In these few words we have before us one of those famous nuts which he gives to the world to crack every once in a while. Some time ago a similar demand would not have surprised us. At present it comes to us entirely unexpected. It is only a few weeks since NAPOLEON received a slap in his face which might have cured any ordinary man from the desire of interference. In fact, the world laughed at him; he had become the object of ridicule, when—all at once—he makes his appearance again, and, with his well-known audacity and impudence, makes his demand for an increase of territory. We have too often dwelt on the character of this man to dwell on it now; but we should like to understand the cause of this new move of his. Is he ashamed of his failure, and does he want to regain his position by bolder attempts? Let him beware. It is dangerous to play with Fate and to conjure up combinations, of which one may not be master. It is *now* to be seen whether Prussia will stand firm, or whether she will prefer the favor of this single man to the good-will of a nation. *Rather a war against France, than the cession of one foot of German territory!* That is the sentiment of the German nation, and he who interprets and uses it aright, is the master of the situation. If war against Austria was disliked in Prussia, war against France would be received with enthusiasm, and not only in Prussia. All the other States would range themselves under the banner of that State, which would lead them against the old national foe. We know this, but NAPOLEON knows it also, and yet his demand! That is what perplexes us. He cannot wish a war with Germany; he cannot desire to furnish the cement necessary to unite it, and yet he acts as if this were his desire. He cannot count on Prussia's timidity, for she has just given him a clear and strong hint to mind his business. If he doubles the dose of insolence in his second note, he has no right to complain, if the response is spiced in a similar manner. Prussia cannot, must not yield; one retrograde movement and her enemies will push her from step to step and never stop until her influence is gone and her position lost. Now is the time to hold out; now it will be seen whether BISMARK is made of the right metal! Let him persevere and NAPOLEON, either defeated in open fight, or pushed to the wall in diplomatic contest, will fall, never to rise again. We must confess, we look with renewed interest for further developments.

In regard to the smaller German States, much will depend on Prussia's reply to Napoleon's note, as to the shape of their conduct. At present they all hasten to make their peace with Prussia, and are receiving a favorable reception, with the exception of Hanover, the ambassador of whose King has been refused admittance in Berlin. This was occasioned by the perfidious conduct of the Guelph, and looks to us as a pretty sure indication that Prussia intends to retain the kingdom. Bavaria, Baden, Wurtenberg, etc., have all closed special armistices, thereby refuting our previously stated opinion, that they had been included in the Austrian truce. The feeling of these States to Prussia will, as we said above, depend much on her future conduct. With a little prudence and forbearance she can soon realize all her wishes.

Italy and Austria have again stepped into closer relations. We knew this would be the case, for as long as the Prussians hold their thumb on Vienna Francis Joseph will not be very anxious to renew the struggle in Italy.

Russia seems still to make a little fuss, and we see Manteuffel start for Petersburg to prepare the way for a better understanding. These complications are not of a very serious nature. Russia is related to several of these German houses, just now in difficulty, and is perhaps trying to say a word in their favor. WILLIAM will show his appreciation of ALEXANDER'S mediation, and that will end the matter.

But England. What in the world is going on in England? The days of GUY FAWKES are returning, and powder-bags are found with matches half consumed. How must we take this news? Must we laugh at it or take it seriously? On the one hand we are inclined to discover in this affair the agency of some wag, but on the other hand we cannot deny that it has its serious aspects. Ten bags of powder is not a thing to be joked with, and we can well imagine the long faces of the noble lords when they were first discovered. But how did they get into the house of the Lords? The Commons are as guilty in refusing reform as the Lords, perhaps more so, and are certainly the more powerful body.

Whatever may have been the cause of this daring manifestation, it shows that JOHN BULL is no longer the quiet beef eating individual which he was a short while ago. He is getting excited, and may see and seek a good fight before he cools down again. Candidates for Parliament may contribute at the corner of a street with different eyes, and members from rotten boroughs may succeed all express themselves with quite the constancy of the weather-cock. Time tells good may result even from gunpowder plots; though we, for our part, heartily detest anything that runs in that direction. They do not suit the nineteenth century, nor the moral healthy clime of the temperate zone, least of all, countries like England, where civilization pretends to take its biggest strides. The less we hear about such things the better; and we might be inclined to be a little severer on our neighbor across the ocean if we had not, at present, our own little sores. The New Orleans riot is an ugly matter; so, for the present, we shall no longer dwell on the subject.

## GENERAL GEARY.

### The Battle of Wauhatchie.

ST. LOUIS, August 10, 1866.

*To the Editors Pittsburgh Gazette:*

GENTLEMEN: I am a Western man, and have never lived in your noble old state, nor am I a politician—having voted but once during the twenty odd years since the right first accrued to me—but I wish to give honor where honor justly belongs, and to refute some of the uncharitable aspersions against that polished gentleman and tried soldier, General John W. Geary.

I wish to prove in the just equity of things, that not only his native State, but that the whole United States, owe him a debt of gratitude, that should forever endear and immortalize his name, and place it among the most illustrious of their sons.

The country can well remember the gloom and anxiety that pervaded the North after the disastrous day of Chicamagua. Kentucky and Tennessee swarmed with predatory bands of rebels. Bragg, flushed with victory, had hurled back our shattered columns on Chattanooga, and Rosecrans, on the first paralysis of defeat, (or perhaps of fear,) had ignobly abandoned Lookout mountain, the key to the south banks of the river, as far as Bridgeport, where the railroad crosses the Tennessee river, and from whence all our supplies had to be drawn. This moral error and military blunder, necessitated the drawing of all our supplies from Bridgeport to Chattanooga by the north bank of the river, a distance of sixty miles, and over the most execrable roads imaginable—either through the slush of swamps, rendered doubly dangerous by the rains of autumn, or over stony heights, so steep that a cat could scarcely crawl up without resting lodged cropping out, often three to four feet perpendicularly, at each one of which the wagons had to be unloaded and hauled up by hand.

The Ohio river was really our base of supplies, and a wretched single track railroad from thence through Nashville to Bridgeport, Alabama, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, requiring a full army corps for its defence, was our sole dependence.

Our dispirited army, thus cooped up and half beleaguered in Chattanooga, was wholly unable, either to meet the enemy in the open field or to wrench from him the southern bank of the river and thus open a gate for food and munitions.

Reinforcements had been ordered from Mississippi and from the army of the Potomac, and to hold their position and with it the great States of Tennessee and Kentucky, with all the untold results thereunto belonging, until the promised aid could arrive, was the great problem of both General Rosecrans and General Thomas, the latter of whom about this time had assumed the chief command. The depot supplies of Chattanooga were rapidly melting away; every energy, every resource and every appliance in the reach of the Government was set in motion to feed our starving forces and enable us to hold on until the expected succor came to hand.

Our army was too weak to fight, and our means of transportation too limited to feed it or to keep it in munitions for its proper status for the field, and to retreat under the circumstances would probably produce the most unheard of disasters, perhaps annihilation itself, and in its train woes unnumbered and unheard of, for to retreat would be not only to sacrifice the army and all its equipments, but all our vast chain of depots and detachments throughout the States named, with the countless millions they cost, but also the scope of territory they covered, and with the grand moral effect of victory, which at that juncture would have inevitably turned the scale against us, for just at that momentous period of our struggle the Scales of Fate seemed to vibrate with such an even beam that the breath of an infant might have changed the balance. The national destinies hung on a single thread, and dangled suspended on the accidents or chances, or the moral courage and valor of a single heart and arm. In this case necessity was inexorable. The army must be fed. The place must be sustained at every sacrifice possible. Every ration, every round of ammunition, and every pound of forage required, must be brought from the distant line of the Ohio, and it became a painful calculation between resistance and endurance—between the lives of men and the consumption of mules—for as constant use destroyed the roads, it required twelve or fourteen mules to haul a single ton of freight over the intolerable roads, to say nothing of provisions, which could not be carried, and for want of which the poor animals died by thousands and tens of thousands—beyond any thing recorded in the hours of the most disastrous retreat, perhaps the retreat of the French from Moscow. In spite of this frightful sacrifice, the subsistence in the depot at Chattanooga became daily lower, although the army was reduced by half, and a large proportion of it even to quarter rations. Still the mules died. Still our means of transportation melted away. Our famishing army became hourly more gaunt and hollow-eyed, while the pale, overflowing throngs in our hospitals found rest in our crowded graveyards.

At this critical juncture General Hooker, with General Grant—who had about this time been appointed to the supreme command of our armies—arrived at Nashville, with the 11th and 12th corps from the army of the Potomac and proceeded at once to Bridgeport, to concert with the veteran, Thomas, as to the most feasible mode of relieving his sorely pressed and famishing forces. After brief consultation the 11th corps and the 2d division (Geary's) of the 12th corps—the last at Geary's earnest request—were ordered to Bridgeport, and after a hurried preparation, crossed the Tennessee on pontoons at that point.

To make their movements perfectly intelligible, it is necessary to glance briefly with the account a cursory view of the scene of their operations on the South bank of the Tennessee, where the enemy had destroyed the railroads and bridges.

The road from Bridgeport to Chattanooga after crossing the river, occasionally hugs its banks and passers by Shell Mound and through a series of low rolling hills, and then enters the deep valley formed by Lookout Mountain on the left. The latter rising bold and rugged from the river, is, in one or two places pierced with gloomy gorges and raises its wooden heights almost to the level of the more renowned neighbor, the Lookout, which starting almost in the suburbs of Chattanooga towers abruptly into hazy clouds and stretches away diagonally from the river many miles to the Southwest. The river here is exceedingly tortuous. Passing the city, it stretches to the south, then sweeping back to the north, and then again to the south, and then to the North once more—it forms the long tongues or peninsulas below the town—the first on the northern side being into diameter, one another like cogs of a wheel. Opposite the town stretched a pontoon bridge. The plan of the assembled Generals was to let a large force under Hooker advance up the valley, while a commensurate force from the town, under General Hagen, dropped down the river in the pontoon boats to Brown's ferry, at the west bend of the first peninsula, where they hoped to surprise the enemy and effect a permanent lodgment, and at the same time a junction with the forces under Hooker, which were to leave Bridgeport the morning before, and penetrating Lookout valley, drive in the scattered outposts of the Confederates, uncover the gorge through the Raccoon mountain to the river at Kelly's Landing, to which boats could then ascend from Bridgeport with supplies, and there fortify their positions. This landing on the south side, at the base of the lower peninsula, to which I have alluded, was expected to make a base to where Hagen could cross on pontoons to the northern side and thence across the upper tongue to the bridge at Chattanooga, would give only six miles of land travel against sixty miles over the worn out route on the northern bank—as boats could transfer everything from the railroad terminus at Bridgeport to Kelly's Landing, which, as I said, is only six miles from Chattanooga, and just opposite and only two and a half miles from where the Tullon branch joins the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in Lookout valley, about five miles from the point that crowns over the city. This plan seemed the only feasible one for getting immediate supplies to our army in Chattanooga. Time was precious and Hope gambled with Chance, while Fate seemed to verge on Ruin. On the 23d of October, 1863, all being ready, General Hooker crossed the river at Bridgeport with the 11th corps under General Howard, and boldly pushed forward into the gloomy recesses of Lookout valley. This corps, composed almost entirely of Germans, was still suffering under the demoralizations of Chancellorsville, and only numbered about nine thousand men, just about four miles in the rear followed about two thousand two hundred of the 2d division of the 12th corps, a splendid body of veterans, with bronzed faces and iron nerves, under the immediate command of the indomitable Geary himself, preceding the whole of the twelve days' absence of the "star of the east," and of hope to the nation and to the beglamed army itself. So unaunted had become the menace of treasonable contemplation at this time, that the Quartermaster at Bridgeport could only furnish Geary's command some four mule teams, which were in secret improvised train, picked up on the route from Nashville, as all the spare mules had for their rations on quantities on this expedition. The positions of the enemy were unknown to them. They were supposed to be in large force at Trenton, and might come in on their rear, after they had passed the junction of the valley and the Tullon branch. The bridge at Bridgeport was not then finished, and the troops had to ford the river, which was done in good order, and then the corps pushed forward, Geary's division in the advance, and the 11th corps following in support. The enemy's pickets fled before the advance, and the corps pushed on, driving in the scattered outposts of the Confederates, until the gorge through the Raccoon mountain to the river at Kelly's Landing, to which boats could then ascend from Bridgeport with supplies, and there fortify their positions. 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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID LOT OF

Cluny and Maltese Collars,
Hamburg Flouncing,
Edgings and Insertings,
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Linen Tucked Setts,
Morocco Traveling Bags,
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Have just received the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST stock of YARNS ever brought to this city to which they call the attention of Storekeepers and Knitters. The stock consists in part of

Boston, Germantown and Country

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in WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET,

SOLFERINO, BROWN, PURPLE,

CLOUDED, DRABS, MAGENTA,

RINE, CHINCHILLA,

BLUE DE LYON,

MEXICAN AND

AZULINE BLUES.

☞ WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED A EASTERN PRICES. jy26

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO's.

SUN SHOWN, SUNBEAM AND DERBY HATS, MALTESE, DRUSA, GIPSIE, DAISIES, COQUETTE AND HAMILTON HATS.

CHIP, HAIR, STRAW BONNETS in new shapes, Frames, in all the fashionable styles.

RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.

FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.

STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS, CHECKS, BRILLIANT, NAINSOOKS, PARLA TAPLINS, SHIRRED MUSLINS, LINENS, and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL AND IM. CHUNY LACE COLLARS, REAL AND IM. VALENCIENNES COLLARS, REAL POINTE LACE COLLARS, SETTS and HANDKERCHIEFS, HAMBURG TRIMMING AND EDGE GOODS, SWISS AND NAINSOOK EDGE AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, various styles.

Pull Illusion, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

PARIS RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING, COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS, FRILLINGS and EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS in GUIPURE and RENAISSANCE LACES, GALOON BRAID, BUTTON, BALL AND DROP TRIMMINGS.

Bead Streamers, Ornaments and Setts.

BUTTONS,

In the choicest styles in BEAD, SILK, FANCY CROTCHET, BLACK AND WHITE PEARL, IMPERIAL, GLASS, BALL, GLASS AND CAMEO plain and painted.

CORSETS, NETS, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND BOLLS; DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS; BALMORAL SKIRTS; BELTS, BELTINGS, CLASPS AND BUCKLES; CANS in great variety from palm leaf to Sewing Silk; MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; SHIRT FRONTS, "STAR" SHIRTS; TIES, BOW, FOUR-IN-HAND AND WINDSOR; SCARFS; LINEN SHIRTS; TRAVELING BAGS and SATCHELS; HAIR BRUSHES; COMBS; and a

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

je14:d24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

(Third house above Diamond Alley,)

je3:d3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

THE BRADBURY, NEW YORK,

AND

Schomacker & Co. Philadelphia

PIANOS,

The Estey & Co. Cottage Organ,

AND

AMERICAN ORGAN.

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.

These instruments have for years taken the first premiums over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs, in cases they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

jy24 No. 142 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW SONGS—Come Back to Erin..... 35 cents.
Nellie is Gone Forever..... 35 do
The Light in the Window..... 35 do
I Cannot Sing the Old Songs..... 35 do
I was My Mother's Voice..... 35 do
Noontide Dream..... 35 do
Come Sing to me Again..... 30 do
The Hunting Though..... 40 do
Mailed free of postage on receipt of price, by
au16 CHAMBERLIN & CO., 5 Fifth st.

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest Market price.

☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my23:d25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Black, and Desulphurized Coke,

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Gilmor streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Canal, No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Family es and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention. my25:d26

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REDUCTION.

WE ARE NOW

Offering Our Entire Stock of

SUMMER BOYS' CLOTHING

At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. For bargains call and see

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

au4

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Northwest Corner of Penn & St. Clair Sts.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large and well selected stock of

FINE WOOLEN GOODS,

Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. jel6:d6

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & HORNOR,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North-east corner of Third and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH.

FEATHERS—12 sacks to arrive per sale by HAZAR DICKEY & CO.



# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.


## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

The Gazette.—Persons leaving the city during the summer, can have the GAZETTE mailed to them by leaving their address at our counting room.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Executive Committee and Federal Office Holders—Letters from Postmasters Von Bonnhorst and Riddle, Collector of the Post Matchless and 23d District Internal Revenue Collector White.

The publication of the following letters has been delayed, owing to the absence of J. W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee. They were written, as the dates indicate, in response to a circular letter of the County Executive Committee, addressed particularly to the candidates for the Congressional nomination:

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, August 3d, 1866.

*John W. Riddell, Chairman Union Republican Executive Committee:*

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of date the 1st inst., making inquiry of me, as to whether I am willing to co-operate with your Committee in promoting the election of Major General John W. Geary, came to hand yesterday. In reply, permit me to say, that I am not only willing, but anxious to do all and everything in my power, for the success of that candidate, and all others on the ticket, and the final success of the great Union Republican party of the United States.

With great respect, I am, most truly,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR.

PITTSBURGH, August 4, 1866.

*To John W. Riddell, Esq, Chairman Union Republican County Committee:*

SIR—Taking it for granted that your circular is general, and that the one addressed to me is merely intended to afford me the opportunity of avowing, or rather re avowing, my well known political sentiments and opinions, I beg leave to say that I was one of the first Republicans in Allegheny county, that I espoused, from convictions, the principles of the great Union Republican party, which stood as a pillar of fire and of light, when gloom pervaded our whole land, and that I shall continue in that future as in the past, to support the party and its nominees with all the ability and energy that I possess.

With high regard,
I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.,
ALLEGHENY P.A., August 4, 1866.

*John W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman "Republican County Executive Committee:*

SIR:—I am in receipt of a circular letter, dated August 1, 1866, directing my attention to a resolution passed by the Union Republican County Executive Committee of Allegheny county, Pa., inquiring whether federal office holders of the 23d and 23d districts are willing to co-operate with the Committee in promoting, by their influence and votes, the election of Major General John W. Geary, and the success of the Union Republican Congressional and County tickets.

It seems hardly necessary, in this community, where I have spent more than thirty years of political life, of more or less prominence, to declare my political views, but if it is thought that the possession of a federal office has thrown any doubts over the subject, I will say, that, having been a Republican from the origin of the party, and throughout all its glorious career having been devotedly attached to its principles, and having never seen any reasons to waver in my fidelity, it will give me pleasure to co-operate, in any way I can, in promoting the success of its principles, its measures, and its tickets.

An association with the Republican party throughout its eventful existence, is something to be proud of, and to be cherished by any loyal American citizen as among his most precious memories. No party in this country that has ever existed, or that now exists, can point to so grand a history, to such sublime reminiscences, and surely none has ever been sustained, and defended, and honored by better men. I am with it as long as it maintains its integrity by striving to sustain the equal civil and political rights of men, without distinction of race or color.

Very respectfully,
D. N. WHITE.

POST OFFICE, ALLEGHENY, PA., August 31, 1866.

*John W. Riddell, Esq., Chairman,* &c.

DEAR SIR: Your circular, dated 1st instant, is received, covering resolutions adopted by the County Committee regarding politics, status of Federal office holders in this county.

Please mark the subscriber as an endorser of the Union radical majority of the late Congress, and anxious for the success of all candidates representing those principles. I will give voice and vote for General Geary and the Union Republican tickets.

Permit me to express my surprise that you should deem it necessary to make such an inquiry.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Postmaster.

### The "What is It."

The irrepressible conflict between the opposing forces of the new "confederate" organization rages with unexampled fury in Allegheny county. William Linn, Esq., as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, recently issued a call for a County Convention, in which, strange to relate, the word *"democrat"* no where appears, and the party shibboleth is wholly ignored. The sagacious, acute and reflecting Linn has, doubtless, been moved to a resort to this artful dodge by the delusive idea that the people hereabouts do not know the habits of the copperhead, and that he at proper seasons sheds his old skin and appears in a new guise. But this skinning process don't seem to be relished by the skinnees, Democratic oddities Democrats, who raised a hubbub about the matter on Wednesday last, at the meeting of the committee at the St. Charles hotel. There was much loud talk and angry discussion, which was only terminated by an adjournment. That veteran Democrat, John N. McLurg, Esq., one of the few respectable men here who still cling fondly to the fortunes of his party, took bold and decided ground against the call, denouncing it as a mongrel affair and a betrayal of the great Democratic party to a handful of renegade Republicans. He bitterly denounced the chairman, Mr. Linn, as a novice in the art of politics, fresh from the school houses and pasture fields of Washington county, who sought to take control of affairs here. Mr. McClurg, therefore, moved that the Chairman be instructed to head the call, as was uniformly done, for a "Democratic Convention." This motion was seconded by John R. Large, Esq. Mr. Linn peremptorarily refused to entertain or put the motion, whereupon a scene of rare discord and uproar arose. Charges were freely made that the Chair had private reasons—substantial ones, too—for selling out the party to promote the interests of certain parties or secret associations, who were anxious to get some legislation at Harrisburg next winter. The excitement only subsided by adjournment being carried, the Committee being about equally divided on the question of whether the Convention should be styled a Democratic Convention or something else. The details of the row we give, as we have gleaned them from the parties who make no concealment of the affair. It is to be hoped, however, that some definite result may soon be reached, or the Convention will cease to rank as the fellow of one of Barnum's curiosities—that queer customer—"The What Is It."

[Communicated.]

### Scientific Medicine.

Among the scientific improvements of the present day, but few subjects have a higher claim upon the attention of the public at large than the art and science of medicine, for medicine in its largest sense is both an art and a science. As a science it teaches the character of the structures of the human body, the nature and relations of the various organs, the changes produced by disease, and the laws which govern remedial agents in their beneficial effects. As an art, it develops a system of rules for their practical application. These rules should be founded in the science, and the correct proceedings on the part of any physician depends much upon his knowledge of the principles which give rise to these rules. It is by virtue of this thorough medical knowledge and life-long practical application that Dr. Keyser has been enabled to compound medicines that are so far superior to others bearing the same name.

Having a good share of common sense, a large share of scientific medical knowledge, and a larger share of "common honesty" than belongs to many others in the same business, his medicines are prepared not only according to the highest rules of the art, and upon the most scientific principles, but with the purest of motives, as well as the richest ingredients, and therefore must prove highly beneficial in all those diseases for which they are so specifically prepared.

Let any one at all acquainted with medicines, converse with Dr. Keyser himself at his resident office for a few moments, then visit his medical laboratory, at No. 140 Wood street, and see the care with which the ingredients for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has been selected, the scrupulous exactness with which his and his Pectoral syrup are compounded, the extent and neatness of the whole process, and the general good order of the whole establishment, when the high character of the man and his medicines will be apparent, and will require no further commendation.

Neither his process or his medicines are kept secret from the profession, but their virtues recommend them to all, and the Doctor's good qualities recommend himself.

"PHARMACEUTIST."

**False Pretense.**—William Marshall was charged before Alderman Lynch, yesterday, with feeding at the hospitable board of a certain Jane Wright, the proprietress of a boarding house in Pitt township, for the period of four weeks, and afterwards attempting, by false representations to defraud her out of his board bill, which amounted to $12.20. The delinquent boarder was arrested but was released on giving the requisite security for his appearance at the next term of the Quarter Sessions.

**Adjusted.**—Adam Strober was before Justice Lippert, yesterday, for wantonly assaulting and threatening Christian Smith. After considerable talk, the matter was adjusted by Smith withdrawing the charge and the accused paying the costs.

**Special Caution.**—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put up articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow's of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jy11:d&w

**Mackerel & Salmon.**—Capt. Rose, of the steamer Mackerel & Salmon, has kindly volunteered to tend to the collection of the gift books for the benefit of prisoners under the recent acts of Congress.

## EARLY TELEGRAMS.

## BY THE CABLE.

## SPEECH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

## Napoleon Asks an Extension of Frontier.

RECEPTION OF THE U. S. SQUADRON IN RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—By the Atlantic cable, last night, dates were received from London, Liverpool, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Cronstadt and Bucharest down to the 11th inst.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 10th inst. In the speech from the throne, Queen Victoria recommends peace in Europe and a continued observance of British neutrality: She thanks the United States Government for its action during the Fenian raids in Canada, and expresses her joy at the completion of the Atlantic telegraph.

Napoleon has demanded from Prussia the rectification of the French frontier by its extension to the Rhine, as it was marked prior to its disturbance in 1814. The military and naval preparations which are being carried on in France induced the belief that the Emperor will make war if the demand is not peacefully complied with.

A semi-official journal in Berlin recommends Prussia to accede to the demand, if reasonable on the basis of the preservation of the nationality and constitutional rights of the States which are to be annexed to her.

Members of the deposed royal families of Germany were moving towards Berlin.

The Crown Prince of Prussia recommends the founding of a National Institution for the relief of invalid soldiers.

The Italian troops had marched from the Tyrol, taking a position on the line of the Tyrolean to the river.

General Ciaicini says this is a better defensive position, but others assert that it is merely the line of demarcation insisted on by Austria before she would accept the armistice.

The term of the suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy, would close at four o'clock on the 11th instant.

Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are in accord as to the future of Venetia.

An armistice has been concluded between Italy and Austria on the basis of the cession of Venetia to Italy.

Turkey has reduced her army of observation in the Danube, and it is thought that the Sultan approves of the rule of Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, as Hospodar in Roumania.

The United States squadron had a grand popular reception in Russia. The Czar visited the vessels at Cronstadt, and took the chief officers to dinner with him. After dinner the Emperor toasted the prosperity of the United States and an uninterrupted friendship with Russia.

The Empress of Mexico has reached Paris.

Consols closed at London, August 11th, at 87⅞ for money; 5-20's, 68⅝.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady on August 11th. Middling uplands, 13¼.

**Governor Throckmorton Inaugurated—Restoration of Habeas Corpus in the South—The New Department of Gen. Terry.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The morning papers have the following Washington specials. The President being officially informed of the inauguration of Governor Throckmorton in Texas, has acted in accordance with the established precedents and his previously announced purpose, he will order the withdrawal of the Provisional Government, and announce the complete restoration of the State to the constitutional civil authorities.

It is also anticipated, in view of this being the last day of the term of the provisional government is maintained, that the President will proclaim in the same connection the complete restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in all parts of the South and throughout all the United States.

The new department of Major General Alfred H. Terry, comprising Virginia, will embrace Salt Lake City, where General Terry will establish his headquarters.

**Cholera in Cincinnati—122 Deaths in Two Days—Cholera Prevailing as an Epidemic.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—There were fifty-four deaths by cholera on Saturday and sixty-eight yesterday. There have been six hundred and ten deaths since the 1st of July.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, it was decided that cholera was prevailing here as an epidemic. The number of sanitary police and district physicians were largely increased, and measures adopted for cleaning all premises, houses, streets, alleys, and courts. It was also directed that suitable medicines be prepared and furnished the poor gratuitously.

**Gen. Rosecan a Candidate for Re-Election—Arrest of a Counterfeiter.**

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—A private dispatch from General Rosecan, at Washington, in response to an inquiry as to his wishes in regard to the Congressional election, states that if he can be re-elected without a scramble, he would be glad to. The Louisville Journal strongly urges the propriety of his re-election.

A man named Pullum, from Ohio, was arrested here yesterday for being in possession of counterfeit fractional currency was found where he had just secreted it.

**Cholera in New York.**

NEW YORK, August 13.—There were eight cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health in this city yesterday, up to five o'clock in the afternoon. Six of them had proved fatal. Nine certificates of death from cholera were issued from Dr. Harris' office yesterday.


NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale laid out in Boyd & Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre. Splendid for gardening purposes, for city residence. Apply to WM. S. BOYD, at the office of Kirkpatrick & Melton, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, or to H. HARD ALLEN, on the property, at Lower St. Clair Hotel. my17:a3d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

423 Penn Street,

FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received and interest allowed on deposits. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States.

ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold.

THE STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JOHN H. RALSTON, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS:

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DR. J. ARL, JAMES TAYLOR.

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

Bankers,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold On Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s;
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:fy

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

Capital, - - - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States on favorable terms.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

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OFFICERS:

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
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JAMES McCANDLESS, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK
CHAS. ICHENHART, WM. DOUGLAS,
WM. E. BROWN, WM. S. HAYES.
JOHN MELLON,

my11:d&w17.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

PENNSYLVANIA

IRON WORKS,

Warehouse, Nos. 145 and 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. je18:d49

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE, NEAR DAYTON, OHIO.—Captain JAMES ELLIOTT, U. S. A., Superintendent, Captain D. B. DEVINE, U. S. A., Commandant. The 21st session of this institution will open for the reception of pupils on the 1st of September next. For circulars containing full information, address the Superintendent, as above. Refers to Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago; Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Louisville; Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gen. Jno. Pope, St. Paul, Minn.; Gen. Jno. M. Schofield, St. Louis; Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Washington City; Gen. Jno. A. Dix, New York; Gen. Jno. A. Rawlins, Washington City; Gen. Jno. M. Palmer, Springfield, Ill.; Gen. Jno. C. Fremont, New York; Gen. Jno. Cochrane, New York; Gen. Jno. C. Robinson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Gen. Jno. Gibbon, Fort Monroe, Va.; Gen. Jno. Newton, Washington City; Gen. Jno. Sedgwick, Hartford, Conn.; Gen. Jno. Sherman, Washington City; Gen. Jno. Wilson, Boston, Mass.; Gen. Jno. Ewing, Washington City; Gen. Jno. Love, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gen. Jno. Meredith, Philadelphia; Gen. Jno. Hartranft, Philadelphia; Gen. Jno. Geary, Harrisburg; Gen. Jno. Hoffman, New York; Gen. Jno. Ruggles, Washington City; Gen. Jno. Pitcher, Albany, N. Y.; Gen. Jno. Dix, New York; Gen. Jno. Cochrane, New York; Gen. Jno

# PH. R. MERTZ,

**Banker and Broker,**

**118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.**

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.
London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
Gold, silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

Gold was a fraction higher in New York today, being quoted at ... Government bonds were quoted as follows: 6s, 110¼@5-20s, 109½@7-30s, 105¾@10-40s, 99¾. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. stock sold at 87¾; Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Erie, 69¾; Western Union Telegraph, 56¾.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, August 11th:

| | Exchanges. | Balances |
|---|---|---|
| August 6 | $377,133 80 | $100,517 15 |
| August 7 | 253,890 25 | 97,157 67 |
| August 8 | 290,550 98 | 49,982 20 |
| August 9 | 277,300 59 | 86,403 55 |
| August 10 | 283,495 82 | 43,684 05 |
| August 11 | 210,078 91 | 26,332 52 |
| Total | $1,632,446 35 | $396,075 15 |

—The following timely and excellent article on the "assumption of specie payments" we find in a late issue of the Philadelphia *North American*:

Under all the vicissitudes of business, and those financial changes which still alternately one industry and suddenly that was expected, there is lying a problem which governs the whole, and which, even in its uncertainties, affects the conduct of all who have business to do. That problem is, when will specie payments be resumed in the United States? Is it a thing of to-morrow, or is it so remote that our grandchildren will have to effect it? It was at one time expected to follow the close of the war; at another, the restoration of civil power. In May, 1865, gold fell to 128. In July last, a gain of 25 per cent in the wrong direction for cash.

The causes for this state of affairs are variously given by economists, some influenced by their theories, some by their interests, and some by their political predilections. One finds them to consist in heavy foreign balances alleged to exist against us as a penalty for over-trading, which must be liquidated in coin; and they urge a higher tariff to forbid importations and the corresponding efflux of specie. Another finds them in an alleged currency inflation, which cannot be reduced while we have $600,000,000 of paper afloat. These forget that we have retired $170,000,000 of State bank issues since May, 1865; that the interest-bearing legal-tenders have been retired by their holders as an investment, and that the $1,000,000,000 of indebtedness created, which were current as cash year before last, have been redeemed, so that but $5,000,000 are afloat. Mean while the national bank circulation, though not contracted since the close of the war, has not equalled the contraction of State bank notes. We cannot give the exact figures for the latter, but are well within bounds in our statement. The circulation of greenbacks and of national bank notes was enlarged by the close of the war, and perhaps it would not be a wild estimate to reckon the contraction of national currency in the South $100,000,000 more to-day than when Lee surrendered. If so, there is that amount less in the north. This reduction makes it more singular that gold should have appreciated twenty to twenty-five per cent in such time. Our exports during the year have increased, we are showed the other day in a notice of the commerce of New York. Our imports have not increased more. The national bonds held abroad help the answer which is desired. The foreign value of these bonds, now held to the amount of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in Europe, exceeds the entire country, and could not be redeemed on simultaneous presentation. They fluctuate in value abroad. When recently the demand ceased in England, gold was 35 here. They advanced to 70 in England, and gold fell to 147. Last April, when the Five Twenties sold for 76 in Germany, gold was 124 here. The bonds have fallen to 65, and gold appreciated to 138. As this is true, it seems to hold fast the gold value of our bonds abroad will be the gold value of our currency at home. We will be independent of fluctuations on account of the fluctuations in bonds there, but the result is sure. We sent some $50,000,000 of gold abroad to redeem Five Twenty bonds lately under the stress of the German war. But soon the export of gold fell to a million a week, and now the bonds are again being bought. The return of the current gold rate, which were the condition long enough continued, would become the same as that of our currency. There can be no end of this until we begin to purchase those foreign bonds which regulate the price of gold here, to cancel them, and specie payment onanot begin until we have the Twenties at par. No amount of currency contraction could effect completely, though it would aid. We cannot redeem in Specie Twenty-year Greenback Bonds until the Five Twenty Gold Bonds are redeemed. The latter are the same; therefore the problem becomes, how to improve our bonds in Europe? This is simple. Sustain the national faith; rigidly pay the interest punctually; make the annual taxes exceed the national expenses; apply the surplus to buying bonds, and destroy the bonds when bought. These agencies will give to our paper the par of gold, and that will be the resumption of specie payment. Shorter ways may be cipherised, but, perhaps. This is, at least, certain. It is too, being sensibly felt, both abroad and at home. It is being recognized that the government financially sound, that our bonds must go one day to par, and that they are willing to stand it; that the sources of taxation are increasing, and as this recognition increases, so also the value of our bonds and the approximation to specie. The return of peace to Europe, the better repute of the Union, and the close of the money crisis in England are all aiding us. We are traveling in the right road, and only need to continue it, unfalteringly and resolutely, to reach the desired result. The appreciation of our bonds must go on, and as it does, the depreciation of gold must keep pace until the resumption is found in a natural equilibrium. This will not occur to-morrow; and it is well for all business that the revision should not be sudden. It will be gradual, and while it is preparing, every reformed interest will be similarly preparing, so that the day will be crowned by unalloyed benefits to all.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

There was a little stronger feeling manifested on the part of holders of Flour and Grain to-day, owing to an important advance in the west, and some parties are asking higher rates. The advance in the west is owing to recent heavy sales, which it is feared will change seriously the Grain yet outstanding and not secured. In other articles there have been no features worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand and higher; sale of 1 car Club at $2.20; 1 do do at $2.22, and 1 car Winter at $2.30. Oats steady but unchanged; sale of 1 car prime, on track, at 53; seller to buy it; and 1 car, in elevator, at 52. Corn more active but unchanged; sales of 1 cars mixed at 75, and 1 car prime yellow at 80. No movement in Rye or Barley.

FLOUR—is firm with a slight improvement in the demand, but as, yet, prices are not quotably higher. We continue to quote at $9.50@10,50 for Spring Wheat; $11 to 11,50 for half Spring and half Winter; and $12 to 12,50 for all Winter. Sale of 50 bbls "Bartlett" at $10,50. Rye Flour is unchanged at $6,50@6,75.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and unchanged at 17½c to 17¾c for Shoulders; 19¾@20 for Sides; 22 for Plain Hams, and 25½@26 for Sugar Cured. Dried Beef is quoted at 27@28, and Mess Pork is quiet at $33,50.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for packed Butter, and we can report sales at from 25 to 30, the latter figure for prime fresh.

EGGS—In good supply and dull but unchanged at 19 to 18.

CHEESE—is steady, with regular sales at 14½ to 15½ for Western Reserve; 16@17 for Hamburg; and 20@21 for Goshen.

ASHES—Sales of 2 tons Pearls at 15, and 5 tons Refined Soda Ash at 6¾. Common Soda is quoted at 6@6¾.

SUGAR—Coming in more freely, and the market is dull and drooping. We now quote at $8 to $5 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet but steady and unchanged at $2,75 per bbl from store.

PIG LEAD—250 pigs sold at 12.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 13, 1866.

CRUDE—The market for Crude was a little weak to-day in consequence of an impression that there will soon be an early resumption of navigation, and, as a consequence, increased arrivals of oil, and, as compared with last week, prices may be quoted fully half a cent per gallon lower. We have sales reported of about eighteen hundred barrels, in lots, at 14 to 15½, obls returned—mostly at 14½—and 20 cents, packages included, free on board cars. The demand is somewhat restricted at present prices, as refiners seem disposed to hold off, in anticipation of lower rates, and holders, especially those who have no oil on the spot or in transit, are anxious to realize. The advices from Oil City in regard to water, are rather unsatisfactory. It would appear that the rain storm last night has not risen any, although heavy rains are reported to have fallen there on Sunday night.

REFINED—The demand for bonded oil, on the spot as well as for future delivery, continues rather limited, and the market is weak with a drooping tendency. We can report a sale of 500 bbls for October delivery in Philadelphia, at 43; and there was a sale of 600 bbls "Brilliant" brand, on the spot, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, at 43. August delivery is quoted at 42 to 42½—no sales. Free oil is quiet and unchanged, and the demand is very much restricted.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil reported to-day were as follows:

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| Jas. Williams | 73 | W. P. Logan | 207 |
| Fisher & Bro | 209 | D. Ely | 207 |
| Brewer & Burke | 367 | W. H. Byram | 301 |
| Wallace & Cavitt | 32 | Waring & King | 59 |
| Total | | | 1395 |

### Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, August 11.—New Mackerel are in very moderate supply; the better grades coming in very slowly; fish are scarce upon the Eastern coast, and reports from the Bay fleet are unfavorable. Many of the fishermen, it is said will return with but a part of a fare that half fares. The demand is fully up to the supply, and prices rule very firm. We quote No. 1 Bay at $21@22 per bbl; No. 2 do at $18@19; No. 3 do $14@22 per bbl; for large, and $11@13 for medium. Shore mackerel are selling at $24,50@26 per bbl for No. 1, and $18,50@19 for No. 2. Old mackerel are nearly out of the market and, it is said in New York, we note small sales of No. 1 Bay at $23, and No. 2 at $17,50 per bbl.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Brown Sheetings—Salmon Falls, 37½; Agawam, 35; Pepperell, 37½; Lonsdale, 40; Pequot, 40; Lawrence, 35; Atlantic A, 37½; Augusta, 30; Boott, 30; Appleton, 30; Richmond, 30; Bedford, 30; Utica, 30; Amoskeag, 30; Stark A, 30; Hamilton, 30; Great Falls, 30; Conestoga, 30; Cabot, 30; Dwight Star, 30; Indian Head, 30; Newmarket, 30; Farmers', 30; Saranac, 30; Forestdale, 30; Lonsdale Cambric, 40; Wamsutta, 40; Pocasset, 40; Dwight Anchor, 40; Blackstone, 40; Mount Vernon, 40; Fruit of the Loom, 40; Linwood, 40; Waltham, 40; Lonsdale, 40;